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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

## Progress of Richmond.

The formal organization of the Joint Committee on Progress for Richmond last Wednesday evening marks the potential beginning of an era of almost unlimited good for Richmond. The keynote of the reason for the existence of the Committee on Progress is co-operation between all interests, industries and classes of citizens in this community.

At the last meeting of the committee, when a preliminary organization was effected, Mr. John M. Ryall, from the Central Trade and Labor Council, said that he represented 7,000 workers, and that he had never before been asked in a representative capacity to take part in any general movement looking to the up-building of our city. If nothing else has been done, the Joint Committee on Progress has at least introduced this innovation and has made many citizens acquainted with each other as joint workers for and joint believers in the future development of our city—and in the last analysis, it is just that sympathetic enthusiasm that wins success, whether for armies, individuals, cities or States.

Richmond has a great work to do and it cannot be done by any man or clique of men unaided. In order that this city may gain and maintain that excellence in all those attributes that make a great municipality, the co-operation of every citizen must not only be sought, but gained and made effective.

If the Joint Committee on Progress accomplishes nothing else than this awakening of interest on the part of the citizens in the city which they inhabit, make and own, enough will have been done to justify a thousand times over the efforts expended.

The Times-Dispatch agrees with the Joint Committee on Progress that the present and crying need for Richmond is more room. From having been a city of homes, we have become a city of tenements. Grass plots are vanishing because they are expensive, trees are being cut down to make room for flats and narrow front apartment houses, play grounds are impossible and children are being forced into streets for natural exercise, and all because Richmond has not enlarged her borders to meet her growth in population.

These conditions must be remedied. Already the Chamber of Commerce and the Common Council and Board of Aldermen are at work on a tentative plan for increasing the area to be contained within the city limits and the Progress Club will join in these efforts, even if it does not ask for more than is now discussed, but above all else the crying need for Richmond is to make each individual citizen feel and see his own vital, personal and unescapable duty in all things which concern the growth and development of this city.

After the limits have been enlarged, other problems will arise and the Times-Dispatch earnestly hopes that the spirit which has been shown in the beginning may prove sufficient for these needs and may last until the final work undertaken by the Progress Committee or any other organization trying to build up Richmond shall have been accomplished. And let every citizen, who cares for his city, make his interests in such efforts felt and known.

## The "Mileage" Absurdity.

A member of Congress has begun action in the Court of Claims for the purpose of having that tribunal decide whether the members are entitled to the "constructive" mileage for constructive trips of thousands of miles, in some instances, during the constructive recesses of a few moments intervening between the extra session and the convening of the regular session on the first Monday in December, 1905. He asserts that mileage is a part of the compensation, and that members are entitled to it as much as to the five thousand a year which they receive.

Our Washington correspondent says that there is a very general opinion in Congress and out that the salaries of representatives and senators should be increased and that mileage should be abolished.

That is in line with recent remarks of The Times-Dispatch on this subject. We despise indirection. We despise roundabout methods. We despise "whipping the devil around the stump." It was not designed originally that mileage should be more than sufficient to cover the traveling

expenses of congressmen traveling to and from Washington. It was certainly not designed that by this means one member should get more pay than another. Nor was it designed that members should draw mileage for imaginary trips. Let congressmen have the courage of their convictions. If they think that their pay should be raised, let them be brave enough to do so in a straightforward, direct way. But let us have no more attempts at mileage graft. It is disgraceful and does Congress far more harm than a measure raising the pay in a direct way would do. Mileage graft should be made impossible by abolishing the entire mileage system.

## Warts.

The time has come, the walrus said, to talk of many things. Now that the discussion on hot biscuits has ended and now that the inauguration is over the public mind seems to be turning to warts, but while the topic itself is popular, the wart itself has never been a favorite. True, there are boys who take pride in having been poetically termed dimples, there is no reckoning with a boy's ambition, and boys who aspire to warts are the exceptions to prove the rule. The wart is unpopular and unromantic. Moles have been poetically termed dimples turned wrong side out. But nobody ever thought of pozzling a wart. It is a nuisance and the question is how to abate it. Hence the current discussion.

Warts (verrucae) are collections of lengthened papillae of the skin closely adherent and encased by a thin covering of hard, dry cuticle. That is the scientific definition. But warts do not need to be defined. They are well sufficiently defined in themselves, especially when ballooning and disporting themselves on the human nose. How to get rid of 'em—that's the question.

One of our doctor friends prescribes a hard-finished rasp, but that is rather heroic. We prefer surgery, as being less painful and more certain, for it is well known that warts, while never charming, may be charmed away. A correspondent, writing from Duane, says that he charmed all his warts away by opening one of them and with the blood of it saturating each end of a piece of straw. We cannot vouch for that remedy, but there is one we can vouch for. Go into the woods and get a holly leaf with saturating each end of a piece of straw, then take the leaf into a marsh and push it down into the soft earth with a stick cut from a dogwood tree which has been struck by lightning. While the burial is going on say:

Warts, warts,  
Go away;  
Go away,  
And stay away.  
Then turn and walk home. Of course you must not look back. We know that this remedy is sure, for we've tried it.

## The Liquor Laws of Virginia.

Virginia, we believe, has a system which permits counties to choose between the dispensary, license or prohibition.—New York Evening Post.

Virginia has local option in perfection. Under our law, whenever such of the qualified voters of each magisterial district in a county or of any magisterial district in a county, or of a city as shall be equal in number to one-fourth of the number of persons voting at the preceding regular November election, shall petition the judge of the court of proper jurisdiction to order an election on the question of granting liquor licenses the judge is required to enter the order for such election, and the wets and dries must then fight it out if an election is held in a whole county and the county, as a whole, votes wet, but one or more magisterial districts vote dry, no liquor may be sold legally in the dry districts, or if the county, as a whole, votes dry, and one or more magisterial districts vote wet, the dry districts will be dry and the wet districts will be wet. Each locality decides the question for itself. But we have another law in Virginia which has made rural Virginia very dry, and in which our New York contemporary may be interested. It is known as the Mann law, after Judge Wm. H. Mann, its author, and it applies to rural districts having no police protection, but does not apply to cities, nor to towns having more than five hundred inhabitants, or to summer and winter resorts. Under this law, before a person can obtain from the judge of the court a license to sell liquor, he must present a petition signed by a majority of the qualified voters of the town or district in which the saloon is to be operated.

This virtually legislates the saloon out of the rural districts and so far as we can learn, the operation of the law is highly satisfactory to the country people.

Senator Bate, of Tennessee, whose death is announced elsewhere, had long been in the public service and was a useful citizen. He lived to the good old age of 78, and served his day and generation well. It is not given to many men of that age to remain in active service up to the very time of their taking off. Mr. Bate had been in the senate since 1887. There are several senators, however, who have served longer.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, has been continuously in the senate since March 4, 1873.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, took his seat in 1875, and has just completed a term of thirty years.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was first elected in 1874, and again in 1889, but in 1875 re-elected and was not elected again until 1887.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, was first elected in 1872, but his service has not been continuous.

Mr. Allison had served continuously for thirty-two years, and he now holds the record.

Down this way we are not bothered about the appointment of a negro to the office of collector of New York. We like it, and hope the President will appoint one to something big in Boston, in Hartford, in Chicago, in Newport, in Philadelphia, and in other places up there. In fact, it would be a good thing if he should discharge his whole obligation to the brother in black by giving him positions north of the Mason and Dixon line.

The falling away of eight more Republicans from his support in the Missouri senatorial fight, seems to indicate that Mr. Noldringhaus will soon find himself standing by himself in the midst of a great loneliness.

Newspaper men have no cause to complain of the President. He is such an uncertain quantity and so liable to do at any moment the unexpected, the Faber shavers can always find a news item in him.

An exchange says the New York "bears" are borrowing cotton to cover their short contracts. Down this way some folks are trying to borrow money to cover their long drawn out contracts.

The verdict of the Honolulu police appears to be that Mrs. Stanford was poisoned; that she wasn't anything of the sort, and that they aren't quite sure whether she was or not.

Had you thought of it? The greatest government the world ever saw really has a Vice-President again, and the fact simply reminds us how easy it is to get along without one.

There are supposed to be a large number of very fine gentlemen lingering around the pie counter, who seriously object to the Oster forty-year limit being applied to office holding.

The troubles of Senator Smoot are believed to be liable to break out in a fresh place at almost any time. Special committees must have something to do, you know.

Russia's credit is now so strained that even France balks at lending her money. It looks as if there were nothing for it now but to organize a State trust.

Warm rains to penetrate the frozen soil of old Virginia are doing a good part to make Virginia ground ready for the biggest crop of the century.

Mr. James R. Garfield, who handled the Beef Trust in such a refined and delicate manner, is now being mentioned for President in 1908.

The Grand Duke Vladimir's income is said to be \$10,000,000 a year. No wonder he stays in the rear. He has nothing to fight for.

The Virginia Constitution builders are expected to put up a sort of summer house appendix to their mansion next week.

By the way: Why not try the Oster chloroform, remedy on some of the sixty year old "infant" industries of the country?

A Chicago grand jury has found a true bill against Johann Hoch for the murder of his wife. Which one?

The dignified senators now in Washington are having a kind of a half holiday, and the winter is over.

And now, to cap all Russia's troubles, the Czarovitch has the croup.

Anyhow, Smoot has proved as good a character as his contemporaries.

The Cabinet is all North and a yard wide.

## The Tar Bay Charter.

Richmond, Va., March 9, 1905. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—The publication in your issue of today both of the charter of the Tar Bay Oyster Company and of the proposed charter of the Tar Bay Oyster Company and its purposes are set out in the first paragraph of the article. This company was known as 'The Island' and has nothing whatever to do with the island south of Cobb's, which is in Northampton county. The gentlemen who intend to do with the property I know nothing of, but your correspondent has made a mistake in assuming that the company has any connection with the island. The company is a very different construction on our purposes. As a matter of fact, there are no oyster rocks on the Tar Bay project, and the only thing that the management seek to make by planting oysters and shells is to make a hotel, and the only purpose is to propagate oysters for the present on a small scale.

As to what the purposes of the gentlemen connected with the Tar Bay Island property are, I refer you to them for information. There is no intention of building a hotel, and the only purpose is to propagate oysters for the present on a small scale.

THE TAR BAY OYSTER COMPANY, EDWARD D. SCOTT, Secretary and Treasurer.

## Did Not Jump.

Richmond, Va., March 9, 1905. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—I wish that you would correct a little error that you had in your paper this morning in regard to the fall of an accident yesterday on Broad Street. Please state that Mrs. T. E. Johnson did not jump from the car, but was thrown from her seat with such a force that she had to be assisted from the car, and she was confined to her bed for several days with her back, and cannot be moved, as her suffering is so great; but if possible the doctors will make an examination tomorrow.

Yours truly, THOS. E. JOHNSON, 1012 North Twenty-sixth Street.

Official Designation of the War. The senate has officially gone on record preferring the designation of "Civil War" to designate the prolonged struggle at arms between the States. These various parties who still insist on talking about "the rebellion" may well take notice. While the senate was considering the postoffice appropriation bill Mr. McComas proposed an amendment that will allow "soldiers of the war of the rebellion" a preference in the order of railway mail clerks to clerical service in the department. "Make it soldiers of the Civil War. It is more correct," Senator Bacon of Georgia, suggested. "That is entirely agreeable," replied Mr. McComas. And an amendment was adopted that was forthwith adopted.

We are much obliged to our correspondent for his solution, given at our request. Our idea was, in that A was to give B odds—i. e., A 1 shot, B 4 shots, and so, B 4 shots, C 30 shots, 15 to 300. Our readers can judge which they prefer.

## Read This

Genuine Smithfield Ham, pound.....20c  
Genuine Smithfield Bacon, pound.....15c  
4 cans Tomatoes for.....10c  
Butcher's Lard, lb.....10c  
Eagle Butter, lb.....80c  
Choice Breakfast Bacon, pound.....12c  
Choice Evaporated Peaches, pound.....11c  
Choice Blue Herring, doz.....15c  
Choice Cut Herring, doz.....15c  
American Oats, package.....7c  
Quaker Oats, package.....10c  
Full Cream Cheese, lb.....14c  
Genuine Gilbey's Whisky, 4 years old, gallon.....\$3.50

## J. S. MOORE'S SONS

(Incorporated),  
1724 East Main Street.  
'Phone 507.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—If you kindly publish in your query column Senator Vest's query on the dog? and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER. Who will furnish the copy?"

## General Grant's Death.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—Please give the date of General Grant's death."

## The Inaugural Ball.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—Please state in your Query Column whether or not there were any negroes at the inaugural ball in other than mental capacity, and if so, is this the first time such a thing has happened, and oblige."

We are informed that no negroes presented themselves for admission and none gained access to the ball room.

## Japan's Progress.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—I should like very much to have this question answered in the Sunday edition of your paper:

"Besides Japan, what other striking instance have we in history of a nation breaking with its past?"

"The case of France in the thorough-going revolution of 1789 is perhaps the nearest parallel. Within five months, May 5th to October 5th, feudalism of a thousand years' potency was overthrown."

## Pipe Measurements.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—Please answer in your Query Column the difference between four one-inch pipes and one four-inch pipe. Which will flow the most water and how much?"

Yours truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

The area of four one-inch pipes is equal to 3,1416 square inches; the area of one four-inch pipe is 12,5664 square inches, or four times larger. Owing to the difference due to friction in the flow of water, a four-inch pipe will discharge eight times as much water as four one-inch pipes. As to how much will flow, depends entirely upon the head, which is not given in the query.

## An Absurd Query.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—If one and one-half men work one and one-half days, and make one and one-half dollars, what will three men make in four days?"

You cannot have a half a man; but if 1½ men were replaced by something possible, by compound proportion:

1½ m : 3 m :: 1½ d : x  
3 × 4 × 1½ = 8  
or, 1½ × 1½ = 8  
Answer: \$8.

## Vashti.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—Can any of your many readers inform me what became of Vashti, Queen of Persia, mentioned in Esther, first chapter, after she was driven from the King's presence and her place filled by Esther? Is there any account of her after her life to be found anywhere?"

Vashti seems to have utterly passed out of history at once. There is no account of her life or deeds after her deposition. Some have attempted to identify her with Atossa, or Parysatis (see Plutarch's Artaxerxes), but their efforts are speculative and not convincing.

## Two in One.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—You will please answer the following questions in your next week's query column, in order to settle a dispute:

1. Which is correct, especially in the heading of letters R. P. D. No. 1, Scottsburg, Va., or Scottsburg, Va., R. P. D. No. 1?

2. What is the area in square miles of Richmond?

1. There should be no dispute about it. Either will do, and one is as good as the other.

2. Five and one-half square miles.

## Problem in Billiards, Hypothesis.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—A gives B 25 points in 100 (1). B gives C 40 points in 200 (2). Solution.—From (1) above A makes 100, while B makes 75.

From (2) above B makes 200, while C makes 150.

Hence A = 100 (3) and B = 200 (4).  
A 100 100  
B 75 200

Multiplying (3) by (4) = 100 × 200 = 20,000  
B × C = 75 × 150 = 11,250  
20,000 ÷ 11,250 = 1.777...  
(Letters and figures marked with \* are cancelled.)

A 20 20 × 15 = 300  
C 12 12 × 15 = 180  
A can give C 120 points in 300, or can make 300 while C makes 180.

Very respectfully, T. W. ROBY, JR.

We are much obliged to our correspondent for his solution, given at our request.

Our idea was, in that A was to give B odds—i. e., A 1 shot, B 4 shots, and so, B 4 shots, C 30 shots, 15 to 300.

Our readers can judge which they prefer.

## FATE OF BONDS HANGS ON MARK

Pencil Scratch the Issue in Case Now Occupying North Carolina Court.

## LIBRARIES FOR NEGROES

Proceeds From Dog Tax Used to Provide Schools—Hung Jury in Seaboard Case.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALPHIGH, N. C., March 9.—Standing Master Eugene Martin, J. O. Carr, counsel for bondholders and ex-Judge E. K. Bryan, counsel for commissioners of Onslow county, all three of Wilmington, are here examining records in the Onslow county bond case, in which the county seeks to repudiate \$10,000 bonds issued under an act of 1888. According to a ruling of the Supreme Court, both the act and the no vote must be recorded in the legislation when voting by roll call for bonds to issue bills. In this case the "no" vote is recorded and there is a mark after the "no" vote which the county commissioners contend is only a comma, and the bondholders insist is the figure "one," signifying one vote must be recorded in the legislation. If it is only a comma then the bonds are no good.

## Libraries for Negroes.

The Secretary of State issued a charter to the Asheville Furniture Company, of Asheville, capital \$5,000, J. W. Ramsey, principal incorporator, and to the Lexington Merchandise Company, capital \$3,000, subscribed by S. J. Coly and others. The State superintendent of public instruction is informed that Edgecombe county has, out of the proceeds of a local tax, provided libraries for all the colored public schools in the county. Libraries had previously been provided for all white schools.

National Councillor W. E. Falson, of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, says the order in this State has grown in ten years from the tail of the procession to the second largest in the State, there being 1,000 members. Applications were received yesterday for new lodges in Forsyth and Guilford counties. The National Councillor has just returned from Florida, where he instituted a State council. He will go soon to Louisiana on a similar mission.

Internal revenue officials here to-day sold to the Raleigh dispensary 240 gallons of whiskey that had been seized from John Blue, at Hoffman, Richmond county. The whiskey was found hid out in the woods.

Governor Glenn is anxious to find H. A. Sledge, or some near relative of his, to whom can be delivered a Wood-stained Testament, picked up on the battlefield at Fort Fisher in 1864 by J. E. Reid, of Massachusetts, a valuable inscription. The Testament bears a valuable inscription.

## New School Houses.

The State Board of Education has just approved loans to the amount of \$21,742 from the State loan fund for the erection of new school buildings, school houses. The largest amount is to the Pamlico county. Other notable loans are Sampson, \$1,250; Robeson, \$1,500; Cleveland, \$1,500; Duplin, \$1,500. These loans are to be repaid in annual installments with interest within ten years. The Legislature reconnected the rural school library law, allowing each county ten dollars each for six libraries and six supplementary libraries over and above any libraries that may have been gotten under the previous operation of the law. Already applications are being made for the new law. Vance is first, asking for five, Durham county for six, and Guilford for five.

There is a hung jury in the case of Cunningham & Hinshaw vs. Seaboard Air Line, suing for \$20,000 for the burning of cotton in the Hamlet company two years ago. The case has consumed more than a week of the time of the court, and there is no probability of a verdict being reached.

## Price of Cotton and Tobacco.

Colonel John S. Cunningham, president of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Association, and the North Carolina Tobacco Growers' Association, after attending the Legislature as the representative from Pearson county, gave to the press an address to the members of the two associations, urging them to reduce materially both these crops and to make a specialty of growing all their supplies. If this is carried out, he is confident, the success of the efforts of the farmers to keep the prices of cotton and tobacco on a profitable basis.

## NEW COURT REPORTER.

The Supreme Court elected J. Crawford Biggs, of Durham, to the reporter to succeed Z. V. Valseur, of Lexington, whose term of office expired February 1st. Mr. Biggs is elected to hold office at the will of the court, instead of a fixed term, as has been the practice in the past. He finished at the State University and was assistant professor of law there several years, resigning to begin practice of his profession in Durham six years ago. He is secretary of the North Carolina Bar Association. The salary as reporter is \$1,000 and the court does not interfere with his practice.

This jury in the case of Cunningham & Hinshaw vs. the Seaboard Air Line, involving \$21,000 damages for the burning of cotton in the Hamlet company fire two years ago, returned a verdict to-day, after being out twenty-three hours, the finding being that the fire was not due to negligence on the part of the railroad company, which was, therefore, not liable.

## GREAT BUILDING.

Virginia Contractor Completes Big Contract at Spencer.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SPENCER, N. C., March 8.—The contractor of John P. Pettigrew and Company, of Lynchburg, Va., who began work on the Southern's mammoth new

The largest general assortment stock of Yellow Pine, White Pine, Hardwood and Mahogany.

## LUMBER

In the South Atlantic States. Warehouses with capacity of six million feet.

## WOODWARD & SON.

General Offices: NINTH AND ARCH STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

## Display and Sale of New Models in Corsets.

Authentically correct shape are a feature of this display—All the styles accepted. Models from the proven good makers are here.

## The famous imported P.D. Corsets.

The famous famous American-made C. B., J. B. Glove-Fitting, Rust-Fool, R. & G.

are amongst the most popular good ones.

Prices range from \$100. each to \$45.00.

A strong point in this showing is in almost unprecedented assortment of unequalled value at one dollar each—these in Satines, Batistes and outlites, in most modern shapes and in styles for every gure.

Waists for Women and Children in all the desirable makes—the best Child's Waist made at 25.

## Fourcurean, Temple & Co.

## March 10th in World's History

1683. The first council and assembly of Pennsylvania met at Chester. The session occupied twenty-two days.

1688. James II. granted a general pardon to many of his subjects, excepting, among others, the girls of Taunton, who gave a Bible and sword to Monmouth.

1736. William Cosby, captain-general and commander-in-chief of the province of New York, died, almost universally detested.

1776. The British soldiery, contrary to orders, plundered Boston.

1787. The city of Albany made the capital of the State of New York.

1804. In consequence of the disturbances in the dancing assembly at St. Orleans it was ordered that no one but the Governor and general officers should enter the room armed with swords or other weapons.

1812. Bonaparte issued a decree denationalizing all flags that should suit to the British orders in council.

1813. Action at night in Chesapeake Bay between the United States schooner Adeline and the British schooner Lottery; the latter, it is supposed, was sunk.

1820. Benjamin West, the painter, died at London, aged eighty-two. He was born at Springfield, Pa., 1738